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The Director of Central Intelligence Washington, D.C. 20505

National Intelligence Council

NIC #03642-84/1 12 September 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR:	Director of Central Intelligence Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	ce	
FROM:	Maurice C. Ernst National Intelligence Officer for Eco	nomics	
SUBJECT:	The Costs of the Soviet Empire: A Re	joinder	
memorandum. As solely as a crit Although I promithe primary purp perspectives on better understan able to exploit theoretical arguithat this approacan give mislead	is a rejoinder to my memorandum "Persof the Soviet Empire" of 11 June, prepared asked that it be distributed to the syou will see treats my memo as induce of his paper, nently discussed my conceptual problems ose of my memo was to examine different the problem so that the US Government will ding of Soviet behavior and on whether this behavior. I did not argue that a ment could not be made for the application of the sonly one of many that could be using results if the estimated "burden of urden or if it is treated as representations."	recipients of my f it were intended s with his study, t facets and would have a and how we may be respectable proach, but rather sed, and that it f emnire" is added	25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1
2. As you w deals with nitpi	ill see, the critique is defensive cks rather than important differences. major differences emerge:	and at times	25X1
believes it is "appropriate and useful to think of the empire as an enterprise, and to think of the costs of managing an empire as analogous to the costs of managing a firm." This economic abstraction may be useful to help in establishing criteria for measuring costs, but in my opinion it ignores the considerable differentiation in Soviet policies and institutional dealings with various groups of countries—Communist countries, other clients, and Third World		25X1	
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	client states. This differentiation seems to me critical in any understanding not only of what costs Moscow is willing to incur, but also of how it assesses these costs.	
0	pelieves, and I agree, that valuing Soviet trade with client states in terms of the best prices Moscow could have received or paid for the same products in the West is a theoretically legitimate way to calculate price subsidies, which are in turn the major element in the cost of empire. In a Communist state, with a command economy heavily insulated from the Western market, however, it is not at all evident that potential trade with the West will always be viewed as the most relevant alternative for trade with the "empire."	25 X 1
0	Although does not explicitly add his estimates of the "burden of empire" in rubles to the defense burden, he strongly suggests that this should be done. I believe that this procedure would yield inflated measures of economic burden. The calculation of defense burden is designed to reflect the costs of the factors of production (labor, capital, and land) used for defense purposes. A comparable measure of the burden of empire would be to subtract the domestic factor cost of producing exports to the empire from the factor cost of producing domestic substitutes for imports from the empire.	25 X 1
	This is a very different concept from that used and I suspect would yield a much smaller measure of burden.	25 X 1
3.	I will be talking toon these and related issues	25X1 25X1
	Je-i Jeur	
	Maurice C. Ernst	

Attachment, As stated

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